# WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1868.

"HIRELINGS."-ME. DOUGLAS'S OPPROBRIUM. We differ entirely with Mr. Senator Douglas on the whole subject of the relations subsisting between capital and labor. He entertains a profound contempt for all " hirelings :"we respect them just as much as we do those whose capital would be worth less without their labor. Indeed, we greatly fear that the senator does not fully comprehend the zub-ject which he has ventured to talk about. As we view the matter, capital is quite as much indebted to labor-or what he calls "hirelings"-as labor is to capital. It is labor, in fact, that employs capital. thout which it would have very little value. Every man in this whole country who uses his hands, in whatever employment or pursuit, is a "hireling." The merchant is a "hireling," who works to accommodate his customers for a compensation. The mechanic is a "hireling," who devotes his time and his skill in a given department of industry. The lawyer, the physician, and the clergyman are "hirelings" in a direct way and on specific terms. The farmer is a "hireling," who labors to produce what others need for subsistence and what they pay for. Judge Douglas himself is a fortunate "hireling," who acts as agent for the people of Illi-

Every author, artist, and actor-every philosopher, historian, and critic-every man in the pursuit of science, invention, and discovery, is a "hireling," expecting compensation according to his talents, industry, and skill. In fact, this is a world of almost absolute dependence one upon another; and it is governed by at least one universal law—the law of compensations. We do not know how it may be, or how it may have been heretofore, with Mr. Senator Douglas. We trust, however, that he has been reorded for all his labors in public and in private life. Those born to wealth and family distinctioninheriting means and position-are apt to take a wrong view of the relations of human society, and to give undue prominence to the accidents and inci-dents of fortune. This class too frequently, we have heard it said, look with indifference or contempt upon the struggling millions who are compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of the brow." We have great charity for such men; because, like one in the wilderness without guide or compass, they are compelled to feel their way, and trust largely to me to help them out. They have never known the ordinary wants of life, nor been compelled to tax their powers for subsistence. All the world to them are hirelings," begging their bounty, soliciting their faers, and demanding their charities. This class of inals never enter into the compact of human sodone for them operates as much as a compensa-to for the use of their capital as what they pay to bir "hirelings" as a reward for their labor. We do not sufficiently know the antecedents of Mr. Douglas to be able to judge whether the circumstances of his own life have been such as to lead him to apsiste his true relations to his fellow-men. The "hireling" class, we would suggest to him, is very large. It includes all who are dependent upon their countrymen for the success of their industry, their alones, and their skill. It includes nearly all the al men, politicians, and statesmen of Amer-It is the "hirelings" that work out nearly every great scheme of benevolence and philanthropy. It is the "hirelings," in an eminent degree, that conduct the public journalism of the world. It is "hirelings" that build our public edifices, canals, railroads, and

There is one class of people in this and every other country who are not "hirelings." The speculators, gamblers, thieves, and all that numerous and energetic brotherhood who command a large share of public attention, and employ a large police to watch their operations, are not "hirelings." They constitute an independent force, and are wholly rescued from Mr. Senator Douglas's opprobious designation. They employ and appropriate capital independent of the doctrine of compensations to which we have referred. They labor exclusively for themsolves and on the pet game of the senator, " Heads

Mr. Douglas is at perfect liberty to place us on the list of the "hirelings." We shall not fee, aggrieved, but shall Isbor all the more zealously to serve the rewards of an honorable industry and discharge the duties of that high trust which is devolved upon the conductors of a public journal. The senator can take his position with the independent class to whom we have referred; and we cannot doubt, if he goes on at present rates, he will acquire therein all the distinction which his abilities and his nature are so well adapted to accomplish.

# A PEACE SUGGESTION.

that the people voting preferred to remain in short sents of the elder sisterhood. The number of the pated, indicating, of course, a larger population in cuniary pressure, especially in the new States, ures, utterly disregarding the zeal or elewhere there is always a strained effort to make one ence against the assumption of the increased burdens marks as imprudently inviting another Kansas imour cotemporary that we had not the least thought effect; and unless the republicans out of the Territory The democratic party is purer and stronger than

are resolutely determined again to disturb the peace and quiet of the country, we do not see how the least difficulty can arise. We admit that the oppo- fate which Heaven has ordained for all who place sition, as a matter of course, will do what they can themselves in that unenviable category. The votes to revive the Kansas excitement; but it will be their of the people, almost daily coming in, prove that work, not ours.

grooms a

The people of Kansas having declined to come into the Union on the terms submitted to their decision by the conference act, and their numbers beng already large, we entertain no doubt whatever that they will quietly wait the arrival of settlers to make up the representative quota before again applying to Congress for admission.

At all events, it will require the action of the local legislature to authorize the election of delegates to a convention, which can only be obtained, if at all, on the assembling thereof at the next session. Unless a very indecent haste is observed too, several months thereafter will be employed in going through the process of election, in the deliberations of the convention, and in framing a constitution and submitting it to the people for ratification. In this view the current idea of the republicans, that a State constitution is immediately, and without any of the forms of law, to be framed and despatched to meet the opening of the next Congress, is very absurd. If we are to judge the future by-the past, it will require our sensitive and zealous opponents to occupy at least a couple of mouths in discovering and exposing frauds, and proving that any constitution submitted is actually endorsed by the majority of the voting and non-voting population.

Our chief anxiety in submitting these observa tions is to relieve the minds of the Times' editors and to assure them of our sincere desire that the affairs of Kansas shall be so conducted hereafterin such a decent, respectable, and deliberate wayas to cause no further difficulty, especially out of the nois on terms, we presume, satisfactory to both Territory. We are positively in favor of letting the people of the Territory have their own way in regard to the question whether they will remain out or come into the Union, asking only that they shall observe the forms of law and the conditions required of every other people in reference to numbers. This would seem to be so just and reasonable that, if we did not know that the republicans were determine to make all the trouble in their power, we should expect a universal concurrence in our suggestions.

If it could be proven that there are half as many people in as there are out of Kansas attending to the political affairs of that Territory, we should have no hesitation in saying that the point of numbers would be settled. All the rest of the Union do not occupy a tenth part of the attention that is deveted by scavenger politicians to the affairs of Kansas We are sick and tired of such disgusting hypocrisy. It is the very Bedlam of American politics. And who are the men that conduct this work of perpetual strife, and what are the objects they seek to accomplish thereby? There is not a canting hypocrite, an ambitious demagogue, or a trading politician in this whole Union who does not regard himself as specially commissioned to stir up and fan the embers of discord and strife in that Territory. They are the infidel race who would crucify the christian democracy and discredit their teachings.

MR. JEFFERSON AND POLITICAL DESERTERS. Few men have more thoroughly studied humi nature, or the causes and motives of the action of men, than Mr. Jefferson, nor calculated their effect with more accuracy. He may well be called a prophet, whose predictions seldom, if ever, failed where political considerations were involved. We have been struck with the depth and accuracy of his views concerning political deserters, and with what accuracy he has described the course of those of our own times, their motives, and the consequences to themselves and to the party they leave. In a let ter dated May 4, 1806, to Mr. Monroe, who was then abroad, Mr. Jefferson said :

abroad, Mr. Jelierson said:

"Our old friend, Mercer, broke off from us some time
ago, at first, professing to disdain joining the federalists,
yot, from the habit of voting together, becoming soon identified with
them. Without carrying over with him a single person,
he is now in a state of as perfect obscurity as if his name
had never been known. Mr. J. Randolph is in the same
track, and will end in the same way. His course has extrack, and will end in the same way. His course has exercised considerable alarm. Timid men consider it as a proof of the weakness of the government, and that it is to be rent to pieces by demagogues, and to end in anarchy. I survey the scene with a different eye and draw a different augury from it. In the House of Representatives of a great mass of good sense, Mr. Randolph's popular eloquence gave him such advantages as to place him unrivalled as a leader of the house: and, although not conciliatory to those whom he led, principles of duty and patriotism induced many of them to swallow humiliations he subjected them to, and to vote as was right as long as he kept the path of right himself. The sudden defection of such men could not but produce a momentary astonishment, and even dismay; but for a moment only. The good sense of the House railied around its principles, and, without any leader, pursued steadily the business of the session, did well, and by a strength of vote which has never before been seen. Upon all trying questions, exclusive of the federalists, the minority of republicans (anti-federalists) voting with him, has been from four to six, or eight, against an interty to one hundred; and although he treats the federalists with ineffable contempt, yet having declared eternal opposition to the same in the legislature, and in the body of the nation, joined with good intentions, which will lead them to discern and to pursue the public good, under all circumstances which can arise, and that no ignis future will be able to lead them long astray. In the present case, the public sentiment, as far as declarations of it have come in, is, without a single exception, in firm adherence to the administration."

Here Mr. Jefferson fully describes those who left the administration at the last session of Congress, Nothing can exceed our mortification at having and commenced voting with their former enemies, caused a moment's unhappiness to the New York and, from voting together, became identified with Times. We referred, a few days ago, to the result them. Although sometimes calling their former of the election in Kansas in the way of news, and expressed on the occasion, what is undoubtedly true, tempt, still their habit of acting and voting together placed them upon the exact ground occupied by the petticosts rather than put on the long, flowing gar- opposition. Mr. Jefferson describes most accurately the effect upon the deserter, and upon the adminvotes cast is considerably larger than we had anticiforgotten, while it in no respect injures the adminis the Territory than the census of common rumor had reported. We referred to the fact, well known to alarmed, their good sense has carried them along in us all, that the present is a time of considerable pe- the right track in the support of all proper measthose who have left the democracy and are giving dollar do the business of two or three. This consid- aid and comfort to their enemies. The desertions eration may be supposed to have exercised an influ- of last winter have not elevated one of the deserters. nor have they injured the administration or occaof a State government. The Times regards our resioned continued alarm with the public. The good sense of the latter has penetrated the movement and broglio, and anticipates the prompt acceptance of the the motives of its actors. All good democrats will se by the republican party. We beg to assure rejoice to know how little their party is affected by movements intended to crush and destroy it. Mr. in the world that what we said would have any such Jefferson's predictions have been again realized.

ever, and will triumphantly work out the great objects of its founders, while deserters will meet the sertions, and the true measure of the deserter's

the State senate of North Carolina by the democracy of Caswell county, was a prominent member of the United States Senate from that State during nearly the entire administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, and cordially sustained all the great

THE PRESIDENT AT BEDFORD.

It having been announced for some days (says the Bedford Gazette of the 13th inst.) that President Buchanan would be present at a "Harvest Home Dinner" to be given at Hafer's Hotel, in this place, on Saturday, the 7th inst., a large concourse of people assembled here on that day for the purpose of seeing and welcoming the President of their choice. Thus have the sturdy yeomanry of Bedford county effectually given the lie to the malignant fabiliers who would have had the people be-lieve that Mr. Buchanan would not be as cordially renove that Mr. Buchanan would not be as cordially re-ceived by them as on former occasions. He has been a regular visitor at our watering-place for many years, but never have the people of Bedford county so spontaneously given such signal proof of their love and respect for the old statesman as they did on Saturday last. From moun-tain and valley, from hill-top and plain, from every nook and corner of the county, they came pouring to take him by the hand. For this kindly greeting on the part of his old friends we know Mr. Buchanan to be deeply grate-ful, having frequently heard him remark that he could never forget the uniform kindners extended to him by

our people.

The dinner given on this occasion by Col. Hafer wa excellent, and everything else connected with the affair

passed off pleasantly.

The President returned from his brief visit to Bedfore Springs last evening. His health is much improved.

MISSOURI CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The next delegation in Congress from Missouri wil

	mas L. And	erson					
3d. Jol	as The Columnia		R. F. A. C. A. S.	CHARLES ALSO			
	n B. CIAIR.					4.00	10 11
4th. Jan	nes Craig		1000 0000	FD: 95533	1000000	4.00	10 41
	nuel H. We	odson	CONTRACT	Male Pro	22.500	50	00 11
	n S. Phelps			121,000	033000	5.00	0 "
	V. Noell					3,00	0 "

#### NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Havana and Key West. CHARLESTON, Aug. 13.—The steamship Cahawba as ved here to-day, from Havana and Key West on the

10th.

M. Sabas, the Spanish consul at Key West, was drowned there on the 29th of July.

The barque Benjamin Burges, from Cienfuegos, bound to Boston, had arrived at Key West, with a loss of a par

of her cargo.
At Havana sugars were active at an advance. Mo-lasses were also setive; Clayed, 3½ a 4 rials; Muscovadas, 4½ a 5 rials.

44 a 5 rials.

Sterling exchange 15 per cent. premium. On New
York, 24 a 3 per cent. premium. Freights were dull.

## Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Sr. Johns, N. F., Aug. 13.—To the repeated inquiries, which are made every hour through the day, as to the condition of the cable, and the probabilities about the reception of the Cable, and the probabilities about the reception of the Queen's meaning, we are made to return any other answer than that the cable remains all right—the electrical signals passing through its whole length satisfactorily—but that the electricians have not yet concluded their arrangements for putting their recording instruments into operation.

Tainty Bay, (N. F.,) August 13.—All the arrangements for working the cable are confided exclusively to the assistants of Professor Whitehouse, the electrician in-chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and as all their operations are conducted privately, and they decline to give any information beyond the fact that signals are successfully and constantly passing through the cable from the telegraph office here to the telegraph office at Valentia, Ireland, all rumors representing a different state of things are unfounded.

Although it is not known, except to the electricians immediately connected with the cable, what progress is

Attough it is not known, except to the electriumediately connected with the cable, what prograbeing made in working Professor Whitehouse's recoinstruments, we hasard little in saying that it has found as yet impossible to work them successfully doubt, however, is entertained that the Hughes is ment, when attached, will overcome all difficulties.

## Atlantic Cable Celebrations

Atlantic Cable Celebrations.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Arrangements have been perfected in this city for a grand celebration and illumination of all the public buildings and residences. Pursuant to a proclamation, issued by the mayor yesterday, on the reception of the Queen's message and the President's reply, the churches are to be thrown open and the people are to assemble for a general thanksgiving.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—Extensive preparations are in progress here for the celebration of the completion of the Atlantic telegraph cable. Our municipal authorities, as well as the citizens generally, are moving in the matter with great enthusiasm.

## Fire at Oswego.

Oswsoo, Aug. 13.—Fire was discovered this morning about half-past 1 o'clock in the Empire Grain Elevator, owned by F. T. Carrington and P. Rathbone, which spread rapidly throughout the building, destroying it altogether with the grain stored in it, amounting to about sixty thousand bushels, nearly two-thirds of which

## Pire of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The Mariners Church, Penn and Shippen streets, was considerably damaged this morning. A fireman belonging to the Ho steam fire en.

Yellow Fever in Charleston

Charleston, Aug. 14.—Several deaths ...... been re-ported here from yellow fever, but the physicians asser-that the disease has not yet become an epidemic.

Markets.

New York, August 14.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 1,000 bales. Flour is firm and unchanged—sales of 12,000 bbls.; State, \$4 50 a \$4 60; Ohio, \$5 50 a \$5 75; southern, \$5 25 a \$5 75. Wheat is buoyant—sales of 50,000 bush.; Southern red, \$1 20 a \$1 30; white, \$1 30 a \$1 50. Corn is firm—sales of 34,000 bush.; Mixed, 71c. a \$5c.; white, 85c. a 90c.; yellow, 93c. a 95c. Beef closed buoyant; Western repacked, \$14 00 a \$14 76. Pork is heavy; Mess, \$17 25 a \$17 50; prime, \$14 90. Lard is steady at 11 c. a 11 c. Whiskey is dull at 27c. Sugar is steady; Muscovado, 7c. a 75c. Coffee is quiet at 95c. a 11 c for Rio. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 445c. a 45c. Rosin is steady at \$1 70 for strained. Rice is quiet.

MATRIMONIAL.—The Newbern (N. C.) Daily Progr of the 12th instant says that "Hon. John W. Ellia, governor elect, was united in marriage to Miss Mary! Kinley, daughter of the late John P. Daves, last e ning, at Christ's church, in this piace, Rev. T. J. Hau ton officiating. We learn that the distinguished br groom, accompanied by his happy bride and a few frier will leave in a special train this afternoon for Goldsbo and thence to the Virginia springs."

## LETTER FROM EUROPE.

Lospos, 30th July, 1858.

Parliament will be prorogued by commission on Mouday neat; public interest in its proceedings having long since subsided. The India bill, with such modifications as essentially differ from the spirit in which it was conceived by the Palmerton uninistry, and which render it more of a conservative measure than was hoped for by the public, will no doubt become a law; but it is extensive the public, will no doubt become a law; but it is extensive the public, will no doubt become a law; but it is extensive the public of the patronage of the Grown and the Company, and make a great many nice places for metaal richeds. All the mesty places in India—a divided rule, and consequently a divided responsibility—will remain, and even the secret conneil continued in a new form. The measure is not intended to be final; but rather as an experiment on the occuservative principle until time shall point out its defects. The most remarkable feature at the close of the assion is the growing popularity and firmess of the Derby ministry and the extinguished desire to revive that of Lord Palmerston. Never has a British statesman fallen more suidenly from power than the later of America and American institutions; never has the fall of a public man been a little repreted by his own party. The truth is, that his former best friends are those who would feel the greatest apprehensions at his return to office, and are therefore most actively engaged in preventing such a catastrophe. As I have already expressed in a former communication, Lord Palmerston & American affairs are growing in interest, so is the star of Lord Palmerston approaching to and setting beneath the political horizon. Public opinion in this island in regard to America is rapidly undergoing a great change, and the new ministry, with great text, is deriving the greatest advantage from it. By yielding to the friendly feelings towards the United States which are springing up in every quarter of the United States which are the properties of the present of the present in the conse

obliged here. — b grant fiberty of conscience to nations as well as individuals.

The course of Mexican affairs is followed here in England with a very attentive eye, but without any jealousy in regard to the reversionary interest which it is admitted the United States have in that unfortunate country. There is, on the coutrary, quite a disposition on the part of some of the most influential classes to abandon the affairs of Mexico and Central America to their natural and unavoidable solution. The Central American employed in the property of the control of the property of the control of the property hope of assistance from any other quarter. There is, in-deed, a party in England, and a growing one, too, who would not object at all to the acquisition of the whole of Mexico by the United States, or to the establishment of an American protectorate in Mexico, provided the British

would not object at all to the acquisition of the whole of Mexico by the United States, or to the establishment of an American protectorate in Mexico, provided the British holders of Mexican securities are not forgotten in the final settlement. England perfectly understands that the extension of our tariffs of imports, and the adoption of our mode of collecting the revenue from customs to the States of Mexico, would be of immense advantage to British trade, and open up sources of wealth to successful enterprise, which, under the present feeble and vacilitating form of government of Mexico, must forever remain unexplored and unimproved.

And a similar feeling is also growing up in regard to Cuba, rather aided than checked by the late difficulties in regard to the right of visit or search. It is now apprehended by British statesmen that the suppression of the alsave trade cannot be effected, except by the assumption of such a right at one or the other period, or by treaty stipulations with other powers, which England cannot enforce without having occasional recourse to violence. It is also apprehended that violence may not be safe in the future, and that England, being comparatively isolated, as regards this question, will be obliged sconer or later to yield it entirely, unless the proprietorship of the Island of Cuba passes into other hands. If the Island were annexed to the United States there would at once be an ont to the stave trade, to the right of search, and to all the irritating questions which threaten the peace and mutual grood understanding between the United States and England; while British commerce and navigation would derive incalculable benefits from such a transfer. Nobody here threatens any longer with the Africanization of Cuba, and influential men connected with the government are quite activities that such a course would not only provoke, but justify the foreible acquisition by the United States of the India but not seen the season to the public munificacy in the season and the public munifi

### FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

the may of Entrope may be changed. In other respective water, the canada of his beaute through a many a management of the control of the cont

U. S. frigate Niagara, with Capt. Hidson, Mr. Field, &c., which will probably take place on Sunday, will furnish the first occasion for rejoicing, and it is to be hoped that the second, and the more appropriate occasion for rejoicing—the receipt of the Queen's message—will not be long delayed. That facetious sheet, the Evening Post, contains the following delicate piece of wit, apropos of the

cable:

"THE VIEW LATEST FROM THE ATLANTIC CARRA—INFORTANT IF TRUE.

"We stop the press to take that a trianger, with the least bit of a brogne, has just informed us that it has been thought best to have the first despatch over the new tolegraph come by the steamer."

The money market continues to be gently active. The calls for the new toan have doubtless contributed largely to the happy change, but I am assured that tesides this the requirements of trade are steadily increasing, and that there is no chance of a relapse into former duliness. Owing to the heaviness of the amount of capital seeking investment, rates of discount have not materially advanced. The following are the nominal quotations:

Per cent.	CHICAGO ST.
Loans on call, stock secortics.  Do other gool secortics.  Prime endorsed this, 60 a 90 days  Do 4 a 6 months	3 a 4 4 a 5 3% a 4% 4 a 5%
Pret-class sing e sign-tures Other good bill Names less known	5% a 6% 6% a 8 8 a 10

other good bill

Names less knows

The foreign exchange market was very dull to-day. The demand for bankers' sterling at 109\$ a 109\$ was very slight, and commercial bills were scance and in some demand at 109\$ a 109\$.

There was a marked upward movement in stocks to-day with light sales. At the first board New York Central advanced \$\frac{2}{3}\$: Eric, \$\frac{2}{3}\$. (there was a rumor that these rival companies have nearly adjusted their differences;) Michigan Southern, \$\frac{2}{3}\$: Cleveland and Toledo, \$\frac{2}{3}\$; and Ohoose and Rock Island, \$\frac{2}{3}\$: State stocks were quiet. The United States \$\frac{1}{3}\$ of 1874 (new loan) were quoted to-day at 103\$ a 104 ex-interest to \$\frac{1}{3}\$ in any less than \$\frac{1}{3}\$ and \$\frac{1}{3}\$ a 104 ex-interest to \$\frac{1}{3}\$ in any last, which is equal to 106. One sale of \$\frac{2}{3}\$,000 was made at 104, and 103\$ a \$\frac{1}{3}\$ a a was offered for other parcels.

At the second board the stock market continued buoyant, with a fair business.

The flour market was dull, and scarcely so firm as yesterday. Whost was standy apid unchanged. Corn was also unchanged. Fork was dull and lower. Beef was firm. Cotton was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ each tower and very qull and drooping. Sugar was active at an improvement of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cont.

The cash transactions for the day at the sub-trensury were as follows: Total receipts, \$\frac{1}{3}\$, 27,530 33; total payments, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 775 01; leaving a halance on hand of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$,

A Weaters Heiress to as Marain. Miss Jane Lloyd, only child of Jones Lloyd, Lord Overstone, the wealthiest of English heiresses, is to be married to Col. Lindsey, the "hero of the Alma," who was lucky enough to got sine Russian balls fired into the colors which he carried, without receiving one into his own body. The fortune of Miss Lloyd is stated by the London Illustrated Nows to be from twenty-five to thirty million dellars.

The Elevator was valued at from thirty to forty-five thousand dellars, and was insured for about twenty-two thousand. The grain was meetly insured. Total loss stimated at \$75,000. All the insurance is in eastern

A TRIP TO THE COUNTRY. [From a Pambing Correspondent]
CLOVER Hill, (Fauguier Co., Va.,)
August 10, 1858

CLOVER HILE, (Fauquier Co., Va.,)
August 10, 1868.

So much has been said of trips to the different springs and watering places, of the fashiomable life there, and the balls parties, and buthing, that it seems like being obtunive to speak simply of a brief sojourn in the country, instill a moment's reflection, I think, will convince the most invetes to of pleasure-seekers that a few days' enjoyment of the pure air and qotet scenes of the country is by far the most agreeable. At the springs, or at any of the fashionable places of resort, the visitor must conform to certain arbitrary rules which have been laid down by common acquiescence. If he is not fixed up for company early in the morning, he is compelled to appear at the dinner table in full dress. If he wants to enjoy a quiet evening he cannot do it because the music and the dancing will disturb blim. But how different at a cosy, well-cordered country seat! Here he can do as he please. He can lay aside the restraints of fashionable life, and onjoy himself to his heart's content.

A few days since I left the heat and doss of your almost descrited city, now that Congress has adjourned, and the dull accesson set in, and ofter a few hours pleasant ride to Orange and Alexandria and Manusses Gap rairoads, reached the handsome country mansion so well known to all the residents of Fanquier as Clover Hill known to all the residents of Fanquier as Clover Hill known to all the residents of Fanquier as Clover Hill known to all the residents of Fanquier as Clover Hill known to all the residents of Fanquier as Clover Hill known to all the residents of fantapers and annulas the performed of weeket lowers—at times interspensed will conversation which, though not what might be called the profound, was yet not altogether devoid of interest or a profound, was yet not altogether devoid of interest or a profound, was yet not altogether devoid of interest or a portion of that pleasant little visit. One bright, clear morning a joyous party were retir at an early hour; and after a

of those places so commonly resorted to now-a-days everybody, and I have been so well pleased that I s thinking I will take just another such a trip in a fe

This Briour Side of Thansiortation.—"They'll trassport this man Redlines, I suppose!" said Dunn, after a pause. "That they will; but my opinion is, they'd rather he had got clear away; there is always something dark in these affairs." "Take my word for it, you'll se that the others—the man on the board—are not cleared it. Shares were declining this many a Ray, in face of it. Shares were declining this many a Ray, in face of it. Shares were declining this many a Ray, in face of eight per cent, dividend." "And now he will be trassported!" broke in Dunn, from the depth of a reverie "Many don't mind it!" asked Dunn, angrily. "Is deportation to a penal colony no punishment?" "I wont pot that far," replied Hankes; "but when a man has left things comfortable at home it's not the bud thing people generally imagine." "I don't understand you," as Dunn, shortly. "Well, take Sir John Chesham's case wan instance. He was the founder of that great swindle the Greenwich Royal Bank. When they transported him, Lady Chesham went out with the next mail perket took a handsome house and furnished it; and then waiting till Sir John got his ticket of leave, she him him as a footman. And, what's more, they that uself quarrel all day long at home there, are now perfect that the doves. To be sure, there is something in the is that she has to send in a quarrely report of his good or affect and it's a fine thing to be able to threaten slot rations and wool carding to a refractory husband."—Drapport Duan, by Charles Lever.

A CHLEBRATED RACER DEAD. The stallion "Ambassador" was killed by lightning on The day last on the plantation of his owner, Mr. Charles Merriweather, about ten miles from Charkeville, Te "Ambassador" was the winner of the great Alabas stake of \$28,000 in 1854, and his time is among the

Anorma Consciouses.—A correspondent of the Whing Intelligencer brings to mind a fact that on the of August, 1492, Columbus bade adjeu to the shore that Old World to search for a continent in the west hemisphete, and remarks the coincidence that on 4th of August, 1858, the continent discovered by lumbus was united with the Old World by a telegrapheable.

A Ban "SELL." -- Our Albany neighbors were

The Revenue-Currin James Carrent. Asugar-schooner Daniel Webster, which arrived at this yesterday, from Port Ewen, for Boston, reported revenue-cutter James Campbell, of this revenue disashore at Black Rock, a few miles from Bridgeport ported that she went on at high water, and when p was high and dry. How serious the injury is we do know, but we understand the bention is a but and gerous one.—New London Start 11th.